

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOHN L. HELM,

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JOHN RODMAN,

FOR AUDITOR,  
D. HOWARD SMITH,

FOR TREASURER,  
JAMES W. TATE,

FOR COMMISSIONER,  
JAMES A. DAWSON,

FOR SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
Z. F. SMITH,

FOR CONGRESS,  
ASA P. GROVER,

OF NEW YORK.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

The Southern papers concur in the

declaration that the whites of that section

can make the whites, even if the

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Speech of Hon. Frank P. Blair

-Negro Loyalty and Radical

Monopoly.

During the canvass in Connecticut,

the Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri,

made a capital speech at Waterbury,

from which we take the following pas-

sage:

After some preliminary remarks, he

said: In my judgment, the American peo-

ple are civil, honest, and industrious, and

power of their Government into the hands

of a party whose designs are the overthrow

of our Constitution and our civil liberties.

This design is not something which is here-

after to be accomplished, but which has

already been consummated by the act

of the measures of the Congress of 1865,

that could be called a Congress from

which so many of the States, and those

especially upon which the measure

has been intended to which they have

out—destroyed every vestige of the old

Constitution. There is, it seems to me,

no single party in the country that has

not been annihilated by the legislation

of the last Congress. It seems as if

they had tried their ingenuity in the

measures adopted by the Congress of

1865, and that they had failed. The

measures of the Congress of 1865, I

think they have accomplished their

object, and in so far as they are

deserving of admiration. But they

are the destruction of the old

country upon their betrayal of our

liberties. (Applause.) The chief

excellence of the Government of the

people, and which is much more

favored than others, was the security

every citizen of his life, liberty, and

property. Our ancestors, the great

men, seemed to us political rights over

and above any that were secured to

them in any other country. It is

notorious that in this island they have

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

these gentlemen are not very particular

to how bad a secessionist he was during

the war. (Laughter.) It is the fact

that the radicals were originally seces-

sionists, and that they were the ones

who were the most violent in their

opinions. (Laughter.) When they found

that the white race was not to be

driven out, they were the first to

take the oath of allegiance. (Laughter.)

They were the first to take the oath

of allegiance. (Laughter.) They were

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Gloomy News from Australia.

A correspondent of the San Francisco

Bulletin, writing from Melbourne, gives

the following review of the state of affairs

in the Australian Colonies:

Australia no doubt presents a better

picture of the state of affairs than it

does in the United States. The

colonies are not so much in a state of

anarchy as they are in the United

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THE FRENCH ARMY.

Official Exhibit of the Military

Force of the Empire.

(March 22, Correspondence of the London

Times.)

The Minister of War has just published

a report on the recruiting of the army dur-

ing the year 1866. From this document

it appears that the army of the Empire

in 1866, was 417,716, being a reduction

of 18,771 from 1865.

Out of the 417,716, there were 127,000

in the line, and 210,716 in the reserve.

The average effective force, including

non-commissioned officers and privates

was 417,716, being a reduction of

18,771 from 1865.

The number of officers was 18,771

in 1865, and 21,000 in 1866.

The number of privates was 210,716

in 1865, and 210,716 in 1866.

The number of non-commissioned

officers was 18,771 in 1865, and

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second Session of the

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

(Public No. 10.)

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